READABILITY LEVEL, ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS OF “MORE FOLK TALES FROM INDONESIA”

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ABSTRACT


The objective of the research is to know the grade level and the reading age of folktales story entitled “More Folk Tales from Indonesia” written by Siti Djanewar Bustami Aman. In this research, the writer uses a deskriptive method, in which the writer tries to describe and elaborate the readability level of folktales story entitled “More Folk Tales from Indonesia”. The collected data are using Kincaid and Flesch formulas. The unit of analysis is folktales story entitled “More Folk Tales from Indonesia”, there are twenty reading text and the sample of the research are taken from each country, in which totally fourteen folktales stories.

The result of this research shows that there are the stories entitled “More Folk Tales from Indonesia” published by Djambatan Penerbit Company and written by Dra. Siti Djanewar Bustami Aman is readable for the student in the 6th grade and the 11th age that sits on Sekolah Dasar in Indonesia and Middle School in United State School.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In The Name of Allah the Most Gracious, The Most Merciful

All Praises be to Allah, the Lord of the Universe, who gives her guidance peace and salutation be upon to our Prophet Muhammad (be peace upon him), his family, companions and adherents.

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Ciputat, August 2008

The writer
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Folktale is a general term for any of numerous varieties of traditional narrative. The telling of stories appears to be a cultural universal, common to basic and complex societies alike. Even the forms of folktales taken similar from culture to culture, and comparative studies of themes and narrative techniques have been successful in showing these relationships.

Folklorists make distinctions among the categories of folktales. Legends and traditions are narratives of an explanatory nature concerning creation and tribal beginnings and supernatural beings. These stories are related as fact concerning a specific time and place. Fairy tales are entirely fictitious and often begin with such formulas as “Once upon a time” and “In a certain country there lived”. Popular examples recount the supernatural adventures and mishaps of youngest daughters, transformed princes and wood fairies and elves such as: Cinderella, Snow White, Sleeping Beauty, and many more. Animal tales abound in every culture, most of them are clearly anthropomorphic, the animals assuming human personalities. Such tales are classified according to three subdivisions: the etiological tale or tale concerning origins, the fable pointing to a moral and the beast epic. Myths, which are more difficult to define satisfactorily, treat happenings of a long-ago time; they generally concern the adventures of Gods, giants, heroes and villains, as well as
etiological themes.

Indonesia is a rich country with various cultures. Typically each region has their own stories adjusted by the situation and condition of local region. Sometimes they have an equal stories among one region with another region, but obviously being attuned with the local culture. One of the folktale that presented through verbal tradition. Verbal tradition has important function to get good values for people to learn about.

There are a lot of tales from Indonesia. This fairy tales proves how verbal tradition have important function and position in Indonesia. On such tales, there are so many more and ethics values, in which people learn about. Now, some folklorists from Indonesia such as Margaret Muth Libasah or Siti Djanewar Bustami Aman documented Indonesian folktales into printed books.

Siti Djanewar Bustami Aman has published three books of Indonesian folktales: Folk Tales from Indonesian consists of 19 stories, Other Folk Tales from Indonesian consist of 21 stories and More Folk Tales from Indonesian consists of 20 stories, presented in English language. Those books consist of some point of view tales from different places, such as West Java, The Island of Nias, Kalimantan and so on. The aim of publishing those books is in order to make folktales from Indonesia more recognized in the world.

Aman says in her book that she wrote the tales for Indonesia a students and for tourist for other countries. She also says that she uses simple word in her books so that the reader can read easily.
Based on her statements above, the writer tries to analyze her book entitled "More Folk Tales from Indonesia". It is analyzed to know its readability level, whether it is really appropriate with her statement or not.

B. Focus of the study

In writing the paper, the writer focuses the study only on the readability level of folktales story entitled "More Folk Tales from Indonesia.

C. Research Questions

Based on the focus of the study above, the research questions to appear is Does "More Folk Tales from Indonesia" have appropriate readability level?

D. Objectives of the Study

The objective of this research is to know the readability level of folktales story entitled "More Folk Tales from Indonesia."

E. Significances of the Study

This research is as descriptive analytic studies of folktales story entitled "More Folk Tales from Indonesia" and the result will enrich a theory or a concept contributing growth of science, especially in reading level assessment. And also can give input to the author to improving the quality of her English language.

F. Research Methodology

1. The Methods of the Study

The writer uses a descriptive method, in which the writer tries to describe and elaborate the readability level of folktales story entitled "More Folk Tales from Indonesia."
2. The Technique of Data Analysis

The collected data are analyzed through descriptive statistics using Kincaid and Flesch formulas.

3. The Instrument of the Research

The instrument of the research is folktales story entitled “More Folk Tales from Indonesia.”

4. The Population

The population of the research are twenty reading texts taken from the folktale stories entitled “More Folk Tales from Indonesia.”

5. The Sample

The sample of the research are taken from each country, in which totally fourteen folktales stories.

6. The Procedures of the Study

For the procedure of the research, firstly the writer counted the words, characters, paragraphs, sentences, the average number of words per sentence and the average number of syllables per word. Secondly the writer put the data into the formula to get the result.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Definition of Folk Tales

Oxford University Press explains the Folktales as follows “This term can be used either broadly or narrowly. In the broad sense it applies to all prose narratives following traditional storylines, usually anonymous, which are told orally, or were so told in previous generations.”

While Wikipedia says,

Folktales are general term for different varieties of traditional narrative. The telling of stories appears to be a cultural universal, common to basic and complex societies alike. Even the forms folktales take are certainly similar from culture to culture, and comparative studies of themes and narrative ways have been successful in showing these relationships. Also it is considered to be an oral tale to be told for everybody.

In the other hand Wikipedia describe the oral tradition as,

“Oral tradition, oral culture and oral lore is a way for a society to transmit history, literature, law and other knowledges across generations without a writing system.”

An example that combined aspects of oral literature and oral history, before eventually being set down in writing, is the Homeric epic poetry of the Iliad and the Odyssey. In a general sense, "oral tradition" refers to the transmission of cultural material through vocal utterance, and was long held to be a key descriptor

1 Folklore, Oxford University Press, http://www.answer.com/topic/folklore-1
3 Ibid.
of folklore (a criterion no longer rigidly held by all folklorists). Folklore is story legend or folk tale as a literature are very popular in our community As an academic discipline, it refers both to a method and the objects studied by the method.

B. The Definition of Readability

In the 1920s, educators discovered a way to use vocabulary difficulty and sentence length to predict the difficulty level of a text. They embedded this method in readability formulas, which have proven their worth in over 80 years of application. Progress and research on the formulas was something of a secret until the 1950s.

Writers like Rudolf Flesch, and George Klare brought the formulas and the research supporting them to the marketplace. The formulas were widely used in journalism, research, health care, law, insurance, and industry. The U.S. military developed its own set of formulas for technical training materials. By the 1980s, there were 200 formulas and over a thousand studies published on the readability formulas attesting to their strong theoretical and statistical validity.

Readability is concerned with the problem of matching between reader and text. An accomplished reader is likely to be bored by simple repetitive texts. A poor reader will soon become discouraged by texts which she or he finds too be difficult to read fluently.

This is likely to happen when the text is:

---

The term readability refers to all the factors that affect success in reading and understanding a text. These factors include:

1. The interest and motivation of the reader.
2. The legibility of the print (and of any illustrations).
3. The complexity of words and sentences in relation to the reading ability of the reader.

Readability is what makes some texts easier to read than others. It is often confused with legibility, which concerns typeface and layout. Iving Lorge says that “The readability of a text depends upon kind and number of ideas it expresses, upon the vocabulary and its style, and upon format and typography.”

The creator of the SMOG readability formula G. Harry McLaughlin (1969) defines readability as: “the degree to which a given class of people find certain reading matter compelling and comprehensible.” This definition stresses the interaction between the text and a class of readers of known characteristics such as reading skill, prior knowledge, and motivation.

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5 Iving Lorge, Predicting Readability, (Jakarta: Proyek Pengarang Pendidikan, Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 1969) p. 5.
George Klare (1963) defines readability as ‘the ease of understanding or comprehension due to the style of writing.’ This definition focuses on writing style as separate from issues such as content, coherence, and organization.

C. The Readability Formulas

Readability formulas are indicators, under the form of scores that measure how easily an adult can read and understand a text. Readability formulas are therefore a good predictor of the level of difficulty of particularly technical documents. They present different readability scores that are computed using readability formulas. The most commonly used readability formulas are:

1. Kincaid Grade Level (J. Peter Kincaid)
2. Flesch Formula (Rudolf Flesch)
3. Gray and Leary (William S. Gray dan Bearnice Leary)
4. Grade Placement Score (Irving Lorge)
5. Klare (George R Klare)
6. Dale-Chall Formula (Edgar Dale dan Jeanne S. Chall)
7. Kemper Formula (Susan Kemper)
8. Gunning Fog Index (Robert Gunning)
9. The Fry Readability Graph (Edward Fry)
10. Cloze Test (Wilson Taylor)
11. Bormuth Mean Cloze Formula (John Bormuth)

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D. The Readability Level Assessment

The grade level of a text depends on the use of the text. If the text is used for independent, unassisted, or recreational use, the reading grade level will be higher than a text destined for classroom use and optimum learning gain. In other words, the same text will be easier for those with more advanced reading skills (with a higher grade level) and harder for those with less (and with a lower grade level). The grade of completed education is no indication of one’s reading level. The average of high-school graduates read at the 9th-grade level, which means a large number reads below that level. Those who pursue special domains of knowledge may develop higher levels of reading skill in those specialties than those who have for general reading. Thus, college graduates, who prefer to read general materials at the 10th-grade level, may prefer more difficult texts within their own specialty. Students who are poor readers of general classroom material are often able to master difficult treatments of subjects that appeal to them.

For readability assessment, the writer uses Kincaid Grade Level Formula by J. Peter Kincaid and Flesch Reading Age Formula by Rudolf Flesch. Kincaid Grade Level Formula is to find readers grade level and Flesch Reading Age Formula is to find readers age. It means the number of level/years of education generally required to understand this text, relevant when the formula results in a number greater than 12.

1. J. Peter Kincaid

J. Peter Kincaid is a scientist and educator who is the founding director of the Modeling and Simulation Ph.D. program at the University of Central
Florida, the largest program in the world. Trained as a human factors psychologist at the Ohio State University, he has split his career between higher education and working as a scientist working for the U.S. military. While working for the U.S. Navy in Orlando in the late 1970’s, he led a team which developed the prototype for current style and grammar checks. Previously, he developed the Kincaid Grade Level for the U.S. Navy. This formula became a U.S. government standard in the 1980’s and has gradually emerged as a leading measurement of the reading difficulty of textual material. The formula has been modified for use in assessing text written in dozens of different languages.  

The grade level is calculated with the following formula:

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{\text{total words}}{\text{total sentences}} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{\text{total syllables}}{\text{total words}} \right) - 15.59
\]

Where:

- Total syllables/total words = average number of syllables per word (L)
- Total words/total sentences = average sentence length (N)

2. Rudolf Flesch

Flesch was born in Austria and got a degree in law from the University of Vienna in 1933. He practiced law until 1938, when he came to the U.S. as a refugee from the Nazis. Since his law degree was not recognized, he worked several other jobs, one of them in the shipping department of a New York book

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manufacturer. In 1939, he received a refugee’s scholarship at Columbia University. In 1940, he received a bachelor’s degree with honors in library science. In the same year, he became an assistant to Lyman Bryson in the Teachers’ College Readability Lab. In 1942, Flesch received a master’s degree in adult education. The next year, he received a Ph.D. in educational research for his dissertation, “Marks of a Readable Style” (1943). This paper set a course for his career and that of readability. In his dissertation, Flesch published his first readability formula for measuring adult reading material. One of the variables that used was affixes and another was “personal references” such as personal pronouns and names. Publishers quickly discovered that Flesch’s formula could increase readership by 40 to 60 percent. Investigators in many fields of communication began using it in their studies. In 1948, Flesch published a second formula with two parts. The first part, the Reading Ease formula, dropped the use of affixes and used only two variables, the number of syllables and the number of sentences for each 100-word sample.  

The reading age is calculated with the following formula:

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{\text{total words}}{\text{total sentences}} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{\text{total syllables}}{\text{total words}} \right) - 10.59
\]

Where:

- Total syllables/total words = average number of syllables per word (L)
- Total words/total sentences = average sentence length (N)

---

To calculate both the formulas above, begin with the entire written work that is being assessed and follow these steps:

− Count the words, include single words, contractions, hyphenated words, abbreviations, figures, symbols and their combinations.
− Count the syllables, count the syllables in words as they are pronounced, include abbreviations, figures, symbols, and their combinations as one-syllable words.
− Count the sentences, count as a sentence each full unit of speech marked off by a period, colon, semicolon, dash, question mark or exclamation point. Disregard paragraph breaks, colons, semicolons, dashes or initial capitals within a sentence.

− Find the average number of syllables per word. Divide the number of syllables by the number of words.
− Find the average number of words per sentence. Divide the number of words by the number of sentences.

E. The Readability Level and Typical Age Table

After doing some steps above, the writer checks the result into the table bellow to know which grade or which age the result shows. The writer realizes that the formula made by American researcher and the assessment present for education in United States School, but the stories are made by Indonesian people and the author presents the stories for Indonesian student.

Even the result shows for United States School grade level but it can be converted into Indonesian School grade level system that there is similarity system between both countries as follows:
### The Readability Level and Typical Age Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education System in United States Schools</th>
<th>Education System in Indonesian Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level/Grade</strong></td>
<td><strong>Typical age</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preschool</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various optional, yet recommended programs such as <strong>Head Start</strong></td>
<td>Under 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elementary School</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sekolah Dasar</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-Kindergarten</strong></td>
<td>4–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kindergarten</strong></td>
<td>5–6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st Grade</strong></td>
<td>6–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd Grade</strong></td>
<td>7–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd Grade</strong></td>
<td>8–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4th Grade</strong></td>
<td>9–10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5th Grade</strong></td>
<td>10–11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6th Grade</strong></td>
<td>11–12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7th Grade</strong></td>
<td>12–13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle school</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sekolah Menengah Pertama</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High school</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sekolah Menengah Atas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9th Grade</strong> (Freshman)</td>
<td>14–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10th Grade</strong> (Sophomore)</td>
<td>15–16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11th Grade</strong> (Junior)</td>
<td>16–17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12th Grade</strong> (Senior)</td>
<td>17–18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER III
ANALYSIS

A. Research Findings

1. Book description

The data of this research is folktales story entitled “More Folk Tales from Indonesia” published by Djambatan Penerbit Company and written by Dra. Siti Djanewar Bustami Aman. The book has interesting cover dominated in green colours with 140 pages. It is also completed with vocabulary for each stories.

2. The Author’s biography

Dra. Siti Djanewar Bustami Aman was born in Buo (West Sumatra), August 1912, her formal education was at the Training College in Salatiga and Training College in Sukabumi and then she got her master degree from the University of Padjadjaran English Department in Bandung. She has experience in teaching at the Sarikat Usaha Junior School Adabiah II in Padang, the Catholic Junior High School Mardi Yuana in Sukabumi, the Secondary School BPI in Bandung, the SMA BPI in Bandung, the University of Padjadjaran English Department in Bandung and the Junior School in Krefeld, Germany.

There are fourteen folktales stories taken from each country:
1. Two stories from West Java entitled Lutung Kasarung on page 1 to 10 and Pucuk Kalumpang on page 36 to 45.
2. Two stories from East Java entitled Joko Seger and Dewi Roro Anteng on page 29 to 35 and The Legend of The Mount Arjuna on page 70 to 73.
3. One story from Central Java entitled Timun Mas on page 64 to 69.
4. One story from Java’s land entitled The Poor Widow and Her Rich Neighbour on page 46 to 51.
5. Two stories from West Sumatra entitled Cindur Mata on page 14 to 22 and Sabai Nan Aluih on page 52 to 59.
6. One story from Shout Sumatra entitled The Origin of The Island of Kembaro on page 119 to 122.
7. One story from The Island of Nias entitled Princess Buruti Siraso on page 11 to 13.
8. Two stories from Sulawesi entitled Datu Biki-biki from Siau on page 23 to 28 and The Anoa and The Girl on page 80 to 83.
9. One story from Madura entitled The Origin of The Tokek on page 98 to 100.
10. And one story from Kalimantan entitled The Legend of Putmaraga on page 115 to 118.

3. Data description
The result to count the words, characters, sentences, paragraphs, syllables, average number of syllables per word and average number of words per sentences, is presented on the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Story Entitled</th>
<th>Characters</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Paragraphs</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
<th>Total Words / Total Sentences</th>
<th>Total Syllables / Total Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lutung Kasarung</td>
<td>11587</td>
<td>2455</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3635</td>
<td>13.64</td>
<td>1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pucuk Kalumpang</td>
<td>11016</td>
<td>2564</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>3322</td>
<td>13.08</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Joko Seger and Dewi Roro Anteng</td>
<td>7692</td>
<td>1709</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2399</td>
<td>13.15</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The Legend of The Mount Arjuna</td>
<td>3536</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1141</td>
<td>13.47</td>
<td>1.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Timun Mas</td>
<td>4499</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1358</td>
<td>14.19</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The Poor Widow &amp; Her Rich Neighbour</td>
<td>6047</td>
<td>1426</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>14.12</td>
<td>1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Cindur Mata</td>
<td>9925</td>
<td>2192</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3158</td>
<td>14.33</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Sabai nan</td>
<td>7924</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2488</td>
<td>11.55</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the table Lutung Kasarung has a longer text than others, it gets 70 paragraphs, 180 sentences, 2,455 words and 11,587 characters, while The Origin of Tokek as a shorter text has 10 paragraphs, 34 sentences, 528 words and 2243 characters.

4. Data analysis

a. Kincaid Grade Level
After the writer counts the characters, words, sentences, paragraphs, syllables, total words per sentences and total syllables per words, the writer puts the data into the formula. The formula is:

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{\text{total words}}{\text{total sentences}} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{\text{total syllables}}{\text{total words}} \right) - 15.59
\]

The score in this case indicates a grade school level, it means the readers on the following grade would understand the story.

The results are:

1. **Lutung Kasarung**

   \[
   0.39 \left( \frac{2455}{180} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{3635}{2455} \right) - 15.59 =
   \]

   \[
   (0.39 \times 13.64) + (11.8 \times 1.48) - 15.59 = 7.2
   \]

   It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the student in the 7th grade that sits on Sekolah Menengah Pertama in Indonesian School and Middle School in United State School.

2. **Pucuk Kalumpang**

   \[
   0.39 \left( \frac{2504}{196} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{8322}{2564} \right) - 15.59 =
   \]

   \[
   (0.39 \times 13.03) + (11.8 \times 1.30) - 15.59 = 4.3
   \]

   It means the story entitled Pucuk Kalumpang is readable for the student in the 4th grade that sits on Sekolah Dasar in Indonesian School and Elementary School in United State School.
3. **Joko Seger and Dewi Roro Anteng**

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{1709}{130} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{2399}{1709} \right) - 15.59 = \\
0.39 \times 13.15 + 11.8 \times 1.40 - 15.59 = 6.1
\]

It means the story entitled Joko Seger and Dewi Roro Anteng is readable for the student in the 6\(^{th}\) grade that sits on Sekolah Dasar in Indonesian School and Middle School in United State School.

4. **The Legend of The Mount Arjuna**

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{768}{57} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{1141}{768} \right) - 15.59 = \\
0.39 \times 13.47 + 11.8 \times 1.49 - 15.59 = 7.2
\]

It means the story entitled The Legend of The Mount Arjuna is readable for the student in the 7\(^{th}\) grade that sits on Sekolah Menengah Pertama in Indonesian School and Middle School in United State School.

5. **Timun Mas**

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{1064}{75} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{1358}{1064} \right) - 15.59 = \\
0.39 \times 14.19 + 11.8 \times 1.28 - 15.59 = 5.0
\]
It means the story entitled Timun Mas is readable for the student in the 5th grade that sits on Sekolah Dasar in Indonesian School and Elementary School in United State School.

6. The Poor Widow and Her Rich Neighbour

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{1426}{101} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{1811}{1426} \right) - 15.59 = \\
0.39 \times 14.12 + 11.8 \times 1.27 - 15.59 = 4.9
\]

It means the story entitled The Poor Widow and Her Rich Neighbour is readable for the student in the 4th grade that sits on Sekolah Dasar in Indonesian School and Elementary School in United State School.

7. Cindur Mata

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{2192}{153} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{3158}{2192} \right) - 15.59 = \\
0.39 \times 14.33 + 11.8 \times 1.44 - 15.59 = 7.0
\]

It means the story entitled Cindur Mata is readable for the student in the 7th grade that sits on Sekolah Menengah Pertama in Indonesian School and Middle School in United State School.

8. Sabai Nan Aluih

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{1837}{159} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{2488}{1837} \right) - 15.59 = \\
0.39 \times 11.55 + 11.8 \times 1.35 - 15.59 = 4.9
\]
It means the story entitled Sabai Nan Aluih is readable for the student in the 4th grade that sits on Sekolah Dasar in Indonesian School and Elementary School in United State School.

9. The Origin of The Island of Kembaro

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{795}{50} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{1097}{795} \right) - 15.59 = \\
(0.39 \times 15.90) + (11.8 \times 1.38) - 15.59 = 6.9
\]

It means the story entitled The Origin of The Island of Kembaro is readable for the student in the 6th grade that sits on Sekolah Menengah Pertama in Indonesian School and Middle School in United State School.

10. Princess Buruti Siraso

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{779}{40} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{1109}{779} \right) - 15.59 = \\
(0.39 \times 19.48) + (11.8 \times 1.42) - 15.59 = 8.8
\]

It means the story entitled Princess Buruti Siraso is readable for the student in the 8th grade that sits on Sekolah Menengah Pertama in Indonesian School and High School in United State School.

11. Datu Biki-biki from Siau

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{1272}{74} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{1659}{1272} \right) - 15.59 = \\
(0.39 \times 17.19) + (11.8 \times 1.30) - 15.59 = 6.5
\]
It means the story entitled Datu Biki-biki from Siau is readable for the student in the 6th grade that sits on Sekolah Menengah Pertama in Indonesian School and Middle School in United State School.

12. The Anoa and The Girl

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{528}{34} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{708}{528} \right) - 15.59 =
\]

\[
(0.39 \times 15.8) + (11.8 \times 1.34) - 15.59 = 6.8
\]

It means the story entitled The Anoa and The Girl is readable for the student in the 6th grade that sits on Sekolah Menengah Pertama in Indonesian School and Middle School in United State School.

13. The Origin of The Tokek

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{651}{51} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{900}{651} \right) - 15.59 =
\]

\[
(0.39 \times 12.76) + (11.8 \times 1.88) - 15.59 = 5.7
\]

It means the story entitled The Origin of The Tokek is readable for the student in the 6th grade that sits on Sekolah Menengah Pertama in Indonesian School and Middle School in United State School.

14. The Legend of Putmaraga
It means the story entitled The Legend of Putmaraga is readable for the student in the 5th grade that sits on Sekolah Dasar in Indonesian School and Middle School in United State School.

The average Kincaid Grade Level score for the whole story is presented in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Story Entitled</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
<th>Kincaid Grade Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lutung Kasarung</td>
<td>2455</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>3635</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pucuk Kalumpang</td>
<td>2564</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>3322</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Joko Seger and Dewi Roro Anteng</td>
<td>1709</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>2399</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The Legend of The Mount Arjuna</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1141</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Timun Mas</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1358</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The Poor Widow &amp; Her Rich Neighbour</td>
<td>1426</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Cindur Mata</td>
<td>2192</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>3158</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Sabai nan Aluih</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>2488</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>The Origin of The Island of Kembaro</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1097</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Princess Buruti Siraso</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1109</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Datu Biki-biki from Siau</td>
<td>1272</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1659</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>The Anoa and The Girl</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1162</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>The Origin of Tokek</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>The Legend of Putmaraga</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>18926</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>25947</td>
<td>88.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Words / Total Sentences

18926 / 1350
The writer sets the average score form the table above into the Kincaid Grade Level formula and the result is:

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{18926}{1350} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{25347}{18926} \right) - 15.59 = 6.06
\]

It means all the stories entitled “More Folk Tales from Indonesia” published by Djambatan Penerbit Company and written by Dra. Siti Djanewar Bustami Aman is readable for the student in the 6th grade that sits on Sekolah Dasar in Indonesian School and Middle School in United State School.

b. Flesch Reading Age

After the writer counts the characters, words, sentences, paragraphs, syllables, total words per sentences and total syllables per words, the writer puts the data into the formula. The formula is:

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{\text{total words}}{\text{total sentences}} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{\text{total syllables}}{\text{total words}} \right) - 10.59
\]

The score in this case indicates an age of the readers, it means the readers on the following age would understand the story.

The results are:
1. Lutung Kasarung

\[ 0.39 \left( \frac{2455}{180} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{3635}{2455} \right) - 10.59 = \]
\[ 0.39 \times 13.64 + 11.8 \times 1.48 - 10.59 = 12.2 \]

It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the 12th age.

2. Pucuk Kalumpang

\[ 0.39 \left( \frac{2564}{196} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{3322}{2564} \right) - 10.59 = \]
\[ 0.39 \times 13.08 + 11.8 \times 1.30 - 10.59 = 9.8 \]

It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the 9th age.

3. Joko Seger and Dewi Roro Anteng

\[ 0.39 \left( \frac{1709}{130} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{2399}{1709} \right) - 10.59 = \]
\[ 0.39 \times 13.15 + 11.8 \times 1.40 - 10.59 = 11.1 \]

It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the 11th age.

4. The Legend of The Mount Arjuna

\[ 0.39 \left( \frac{768}{57} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{1141}{768} \right) - 10.59 = \]
\[ 0.39 \times 13.47 + 11.8 \times 1.49 - 10.59 = 12.2 \]

It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the 12th age.

5. Timun Mas
It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the 10th age.

6. The Poor Widow and Her Rich Neighbour

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{1064}{75} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{1358}{1064} \right) - 10.59 = \\
\left( 0.39 \times 14.19 \right) + \left( 11.8 \times 1.28 \right) - 10.59 = 10.0
\]

It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the 9th age.

7. Cindur Mata

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{1426}{101} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{1811}{1426} \right) - 10.59 = \\
\left( 0.39 \times 14.12 \right) + \left( 11.8 \times 1.27 \right) - 10.59 = 9.9
\]

It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the 12th age.

8. Sabai Nan Aluih

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{1837}{159} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{2488}{1837} \right) - 10.59 = \\
\left( 0.39 \times 11.55 \right) + \left( 11.8 \times 1.35 \right) - 10.59 = 9.9
\]

It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the 9th age.

9. The Origin of The Island of Kembaro

xxxvii
It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the 11th age.

10. Princess Buruti Siraso

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{795}{50} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{1097}{795} \right) - 10.59 = \\
\left( 0.39 \times 15.90 \right) + \left( 11.8 \times 1.38 \right) - 10.50 = 11.9
\]

It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the 13th age.

11. Datu Biki-biki from Siau

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{779}{40} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{1109}{779} \right) - 10.59 = \\
\left( 0.39 \times 19.48 \right) + \left( 11.8 \times 1.42 \right) - 10.50 = 13.8
\]

It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the 11th age.

12. The Anoa and The Girl

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{886}{50} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{1162}{886} \right) - 10.59 = \\
\left( 0.39 \times 17.72 \right) + \left( 11.8 \times 1.31 \right) - 10.50 = 11.8
\]

It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the 11th age.

13. The Origin of The Tokek
It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the 11th age.

14. The Legend of Putmaraga

$$0.39 \left( \frac{651}{51} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{900}{651} \right) - 10.59 =$$

$$\left( 0.39 \times 12.70 \right) + \left( 11.8 \times 1.88 \right) - 10.59 = 10.7$$

It means the story entitled Lutung Kasarung is readable for the 10th age.

The average Kincaid Grade Level score for the whole story is presented in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Story Entitled</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
<th>Flesch Reading Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lutung Kasarung</td>
<td>2455</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>3635</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pucuk Kalumpang</td>
<td>2564</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>3322</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Joko Seger and Dewi Roro Anteng</td>
<td>1710</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>2399</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The Legend of The Mount Arjuna</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1141</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Timun Mas</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1358</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The Poor Widow &amp; Her Rich Neighbour</td>
<td>1426</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Cindur Mata</td>
<td>2192</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>3158</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Sabai nan Aluih</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>2488</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>The Origin of The Island of Kembaro</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1097</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Story Entitled</td>
<td>Words</td>
<td>Sentences</td>
<td>Syllables</td>
<td>Flesch Reading Age</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Princess Buruti Siraso</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1109</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Datu Biki-biki from Siau</td>
<td>1272</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1659</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The Anoa and The Girl</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1162</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The Origin of Tokek</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The Legend of Putmaraga</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>18926</strong></td>
<td><strong>1350</strong></td>
<td><strong>25947</strong></td>
<td><strong>158.1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Words / Total Sentences</th>
<th>14.02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Syllables / Total Words</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>25347 / 18926</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The writer sets the average score form the table above into the Flesch Reading Age formula and the result is:

\[
0.39 \left( \frac{18926}{1350} \right) + 11.8 \left( \frac{25947}{18926} \right) - 10.59 = \\
0.39 \times 14.02 + 11.8 \times 1.37 - 10.59 = 11.06
\]

It means all the stories entitled “More Folk Tales from Indonesia” published by Djambatan Penerbit Company and written by Dra. Siti Djanewar Bustami Aman is readable for the 11\textsuperscript{th} age that sits on Sekolah Dasar in Indonesian School and Middle School in United State School.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

B. Conclusions

Having obtained data from data description and data analysis using Kincaid Grade Level and Flesch Reading Age, the writer got the conclusion.

Based on the tables show on the Chapter III, the story entitled Lutung Kasarung has a longer text than others, it gets 70 paragraphs, 180 sentences, 2,455 words and 11,587 characters, while The Origin of Tokek as a shorter text has 10 paragraphs, 34 sentences, 528 words and 2,243 characters.

The average score for Kincaid Grade Level is 6.06, it means all the stories entitled “More Folk Tales from Indonesia” published by Djambatan Penerbit Company and written by Dra. Siti Djanewar Bustami Aman is readable for the student in the 6th grade that sits on Sekolah Dasar in Indonesia School and Middle School in United State School.

While the average score for Flesch Reading Age is 11.06, It means all the stories entitled “More Folk Tales from Indonesia” published by Djambatan Penerbit Company and written by Dra. Siti Djanewar Bustami Aman is readable for the 11th age that sits on Sekolah Dasar in Indonesia School and Middle School in United State School.

There is a similarity between grade level and age shown on the The Readability Level and Typical Age Table (page 14); it shows the student in the 6th
grade that sits on Sekolah Dasar in Indonesian School and Middle School in United State School has a 11-12 typical age in both countries.

C. Suggestions

There are 3 suggestion of this study. Firstly, the author should give a note that the book is intended for the student who sit on 6th grade in school and the readers who are in their 11th age. The reader from 6th grade and 11th age can easily understand all the stories because it is suitable for their logical thinking. Secondly, the author should classify all of the title and give a note for whom the stories are intended. Thirdly, the Kincaid Grade Level formula and Flesch Reading Age can still be used as the reading level assessment for others researcher.